

TO PUT LIMIT ON THE SKY SCRAPER

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—That the height of class A buildings—the skyscrapers—should be in proportion to the width of the street was accepted as a fundamental principle by the committee on building laws yesterday. It was decided to fix the limit for such structures at two and one-half times the width of the thoroughfare on which they front. Jeremiah Deneen said that many communications on the height question had been received; that some persons wanted no limit and others wanted buildings to be kept low; that wider streets might be obtained in the business section without cost to the city, if the height of buildings of the best class there were kept proportionate to the width, and that the proportion mentioned was a compromise which would probably suit nearly everybody. A. Ruef remarked that this proportion would permit the erection of buildings 155 feet high on Montgomery street, and that as many property owners there would perhaps not want to go higher than this in construction, there would be more difficulty in getting them to consent to widen the street than if he proportion for buildings were two times the width of the thoroughfare. He was willing, however, to accept the recommendation of Deneen's subcommittee, which had given the question long consideration, and it was unanimously adopted. The heights of other buildings were fixed as follows: Class B fireproof buildings, 102 feet; class C buildings, with metal lath, 70 feet, and with wooden lath, 55 feet; frame buildings, 45 feet.

GIVING OUT RATIONS ACCORDING TO SYSTEM

A reduction in the number of rations issued daily from 279,51 on May 24 to 164,000 on May 25, is the record that has been made by the consolidated relief bureau, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lea Fehiger. In the main this great reduction has been due to the rigid system of military inspection that has been maintained at the individual relief stations to a more accurate and comprehensive system of recording the receipt and distribution of supplies than the civil committee maintained and the policy adopted by the military, under General Greely's orders, of the eliminating of the able-bodied men from the bread lines.

The work of the Red Cross in registering entire districts has also had much to do with weeding out "repeaters" from the lines. The presence of a soldier on every supply wagon has practically done away with diversion of food supplies, and whatever caches of provisions are hoarded away in cellars were the fruit of manipulations of favored insiders during the first confusion of indiscriminate giving.

The result of a week and a half of Army discipline has reduced the work of relief to a system. The city has been divided into seven relief sections, each section in charge of an Army officer, who makes a report at the close of each day as to the number of rations issued from stations in his section. All reports from the city are in turn summarized for the benefit of Colonel Fehiger. The result has been that it is now possible to state, almost to a man, how many mouths there are in San Francisco at present to feed, and what proportion the destitute hold to those who are able in some manner to support themselves.

Colonel Fehiger stated yesterday that at the present time there are in San Francisco 150,000 persons who are depending upon relief. Of these, at least 100,000 are in a position to support themselves at such time as the 15-cent restaurants become generally in use throughout the city. The remaining 50,000 are absolutely destitute, and must continue to depend upon city relief entirely until such time as conditions are so improved that various members of the different families can begin again to find work.

CAMPERS RETURNING TO GOLDEN GATE PARK

Campers are beginning to return to Golden Gate Park in greater number than the military authorities can handle. With the small force of volunteer laborers that he has working, Major Melvor states that he is unable to cope with the demand for floored tents. No more tents are being furnished by the government to campers in the park unless the floors are laid. All of the five locations that have already been established as permanent camps have been utilized to their full capacity and until the permanent camp in process of construction at the end of the Speedway is completed, persons coming into the park will have to make shift as best they can. It is expected that this last camp, which will accommodate a population of about 2000, will be ready in two days.

The park is an excellent place for campers, because of its shelter, sanitary conditions and water, but it affords few places where permanent camps can be established on a large scale, and, for that reason, the work of the military authorities is doubled. Major Melvor is hampered in his work by lack of help.

Men who willingly volunteered in the early days of migration are compelled to find work that pays wages, and so the force of men employed in locating camps and attending to the various matters of sanitation that have come up at the park has been greatly diminished. One of the features of Major Melvor's work at the park has been the installation of the Reed Sanitary System. The system is the invention of Dr. Walter Reed, the well-known expert on the transmission of yellow fever and typhoid by mosquitoes and flies, and medical authorities state that it bars all danger of a typhoid epidemic where in operation.

WHY SALOON LICENSES WERE ALL REVOKED

Every saloon license in the city was revoked May 11 by the Police Commission, and hereafter any person or persons convicted of selling liquor will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. This action was taken by the Commission after a positive and determined declaration on the part of Mayor Schmitz.

"The good order that has existed in this city since April 18th must and shall be maintained," declared the Mayor. "It is reported that some men are reopening their places and dispensing liquor. There is one way to put a stop to the sale of liquor and I advise the Commission to act on it at once—that is, to revoke every license in the city and keep the saloons closed, even to the extent of mailing them up. Order must be maintained and the saloons must be kept closed absolutely for the present."

There was some discussion as to restaurants serving liquor with meals and the corner grocery bars, but the Mayor maintained his position—no liquor whatever shall be sold. The Commission then went into executive session, and when the doors were again opened Commissioner Drinkhouse offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The conditions which exist in San Francisco imperatively require for the city's best interests the absolute cessation of all liquor traffic; and whereas, all good citizens have combined in the laudable desire to maintain such cessation; and whereas, the proclamations which have heretofore been issued by his honor, the Mayor, have been heretofore generally obeyed, but a disposition now exists on the part of some liquor dealers to disobey the same and to question the legality; and whereas, the same result may be achieved by action on the part of the Board; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in order to secure proper conditions and for the reasons aforesaid, all permits to sell or dispose of liquor in the city and county of San Francisco be and the same are hereby revoked and set aside until further action of the Board, and all authorities of the city are hereby requested to take notice hereof."

NUMBER OF LIQUOR STORES TO BE RESTRICTED

This action was deemed absolutely necessary owing to the fact that each day saw an increase in the number of places attempting to resume the saloon business. These places were conducted secretly, and the police were beginning to find it difficult to watch all. There are now five or six saloon-keepers cited to appear before the Commission on the charge of having reopened their places, and if convicted, it is probable that their licenses will be revoked for all time. That was the temper of the Commission, when the proprietors were cited to appear and make their defense at the session next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

By the revocation of every license in the city the Commission solves the problem with which the police have been struggling. Hereafter the sale of liquor will be in violation of law and arrests may follow promptly. With the maximum penalty staring them in the face on conviction, it is thought that few, if any, of the saloon-keepers will take the chance for the few dollars that they might take in, at the same time being certain of a refusal when the time comes to apply for a new license. When that time comes it is almost certain that nothing like the former 5500 licenses will be issued. In addition to the above resolution, Commissioner O'Grady offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It appears that, without authority, announcements are being posted that certain premises will shortly be opened for the sale of liquor, and temporary buildings are being erected for the purpose; and

"Whereas, No policy has as yet been formulated by this Commission to meet the changed conditions which exist, and such buildings are being erected at the owners' risk and without any assurance by the Commission that such use will be permitted.

"Resolved, That all holders of permits to sell liquor are hereby warned, until further notice, to incur no expense in the construction or preparation of any buildings, or to lease or open for such purpose, under penalty of absolute loss of their entire investment therefor."

TROUBLE IN LOCATING THE NEW CHINATOWN

The committee on the permanent location of Chinatown has about made up its mind that the task of establishing a new site for the Chinese quarter is involved in complex difficulties, and that it will be impossible to make the Chinese establish themselves in any location against their will.

At the meeting of the Committee of Forty, A. Ruef, chairman of the Chinatown committee, announced that his committee had been working diligently but in the face of considerable antagonism. He said a meeting of the Chinese had been held on the previous day, and that they had decided that they would not move from their former locations in the burned district. Ruef added that there was no way to prevent them from returning to the old



VALENCIA STREET HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

quarter except, through the exercise of arbitrary restrictions and illegal discriminations, which was farthest from the thoughts of the committee and all interests concerned. The Chinese, he declared, would not consider the proposed site at Hunter's point, which in the committee's opinion was most ideal from a sanitary, climatic and commercial point of view, being situated close to deep water and within twenty minutes by street car from the center of the city. After thoroughly canvassing the situation, Ruef said the committee had decided to recommend a location in the northern section of town, in the hope that the Chinese will agree to accept it. This locality is within the district bounded by Sansome and Front streets north of Pacific to the bay.

Chin Pao, for many years secretary of the Chinese Six Companies, declares that the organization has no intention of abandoning its former site. "The Six Companies own the lot at 736 Commercial street, for which we paid \$22,000 some time ago," said he. "We do not intend to abandon the property, but will proceed at once with the erection of a new building on our property. The contract is already drawn and the work of construction will begin the first of the week."

UNDERGROUND CHINATOWN SHOWN TO BE A MYTH

Among the many disclosures resulting from the great fire, that which exposed the "underground city" fable in Chinatown will doubtless prove of interest to more outsiders than any other.

Every year thousands of tourists have been led through the picturesque streets of the Oriental quarter by the shrewd guides who fattened on their bounty. A feature of every tourist expedition was a trip through the wonderful underground passages and recesses of the Chinese. The guides aroused the curiosity of the Easterners with weird tales of the life in these underground quarters, and of the great dangers incurred in visiting them. Each guide claimed he was the only one who could show them these mysterious dwellings. Then the party would be led through a series of narrow, winding hallways, through doors that were unbolts after strange signals, and finally down a flight of rickety stairs into an ill-smelling, dirty room, where a Chinese smoked opium for the benefit of the visitors.

This was a great game in Chinatown and the guides reaped a golden harvest from the easy tourists. Now the fire has made of Chinatown a barren waste, and bared its ruins to the public gaze, the fact is disclosed that the world-renowned "ten stories underground" was only a myth. The ruins show that the Chinese quarters only had the usual cellar and none of them seem to be much deeper than the ordinary residence basement.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A BOTTLE FOR WINE

It cost the California Wine Association about \$1000 a bottle to bring to superlative maturity a few thousand dozens of its stock out of the hundreds of thousands of bottles contained in its former vaults on Third street, near Townsend. Although the process was an expensive one, it was aging at a rate which has never before been equaled. The procedure pursued was that of fire, and it was performed on April 18th.

When the flames had performed their work those bottles of wine which had neither burst nor melted nor lost their cork were withdrawn from the furnace and transferred to the Casa Calwa building of the California Wine Association at 180 Townsend street. There they were piled up as relics of the conflagration, and an opportunity for testing opinions as to the character of their contents was given by the drawing of corks from samples of various kinds and brands of the fireproofed wines. The results were uniformly favorable, though varying as to the kinds of wine which had come safely through the furnace process. All of the dry wines were found to have been much benefited, but when the Burgundy came to be tasted it was discovered that the California product had achieved a mellowness which surpassed that of the far-famed vintage of France. The sweet wine varieties were even more advantaged by the heating

process, and this was especially noticeable in the case of the sherries, which have nothing to envy of their Spanish progenitor. The connoisseur may enjoy the result, but it is certain that the winemakers will prefer to continue their normal manner of producing their stock. It is estimated that there were about 15,000,000 gallons of wine destroyed in San Francisco by the fire.

BURNHAM TALKS TO SAN FRANCISCO PEOPLE

D. H. Burnham, who reached San Francisco Monday evening, was present at yesterday's meeting of the Committee of Forty and was called upon to speak by Mayor Schmitz.

He said that the one question which the people of San Francisco had to consider immediately was that of the downtown district. He considered that the immediate needs were nothing more than the widening of several streets in the old business section, and the laying out of a few diagonals, new streets that would permit direct travel between a number of important points, which are now reached from the business centers only by extremely circuitous routes.

"These improvements," he said, "will do much for the city, because they will improve property values immensely, now and for all time. I know of no city in all the world possessed of greater natural advantages than San Francisco, and the opportunity now afforded is a great one. It permits of things being done which have not been possible heretofore, except at enormous expense, and which are not likely to be possible again."

"There are a half-dozen men on your committee who are considering these matters, who are as keen and as capable of judging what is needed as any men I have ever met anywhere. The matter is in capable hands and these men have so crystallized the problems that it seems to me there is little or nothing left to suggest to them. They have done magnificent work and these questions are safe in their hands."

"Utility is the main thing to consider in laying out streets. Adornment will come later and will take care of itself. Wide streets are needed for traffic. In New York and Chicago, as well as other large cities, this fact is now understood, for the streets there are congested. The cost of improvement in the matter of streets must, of course, be considered. It is for the people to say how much expense they can stand at this time. Broad thoroughfares are not only useful but they are ornamental also."

TORRENT OF SOFT MUD COMES FROM THE EARTH

Within a couple of minutes after the earthquake, and before they had time to collect their shattered nerves, the few people living within the section at the base of the mountain just south of Mount Olivet cemetery, were put to their wits' end by a swirl of muddy water that went rushing down into the cemetery and toward the railroad track. Like an avalanche it rushed along, carrying everything within a scope of 100 feet wide and fully one-half mile in length. Trees were uprooted and buried, barns, work and tank houses were carried away, and between 25,000 and 30,000 feet of lumber, the property of the Cemetery Association, was completely covered.

Several horses belonging to a neighboring farmer were caught in the swirl, but, struggling for their lives, emerged completely coated with a soft, sticky mud. Many pigs were lost and an entire potato patch was washed out.

At the point from which the water gushed an excavation about 100 feet wide and from six to eight feet in depth remained, with the bottom covered with a soft mud. Among the few people who have visited the spot are Father Cooper of Ocean View, T. J. Welch, the architect, and M. V. Brady, a builder. None of these men have any fixed theory as to the cause of the eruption, but are of the opinion that it was probably some subterranean reservoir.

None of the people living in the section noted the height of the flow or how long it lasted, all being thoroughly scared and anxious to get out of harm's way. The path of the water shows a deep furrow.

THOUSANDS SEEK IT

Many Honolulu People Join in the Search.

Nights of tossing—days of misery: Nearly crazy from the constant itching.

Such is the lot of every sufferer with Eczema, Piles or any itching of the skin.

Thousands seek and fail to find relief. Many a Honolulu citizen can tell you Doan's Ointment will cure all itching skin diseases.

William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Banktown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster, McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St. Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing Doan's Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully, WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TO WRITE HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, May 13.

—Payson T. Treat, an instructor in the history department, has left the campus for the Far East on a year's leave of absence. Treat will travel through India, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, China and Japan. He will collect data in these countries to give on his return a general course in the history of the Pacific. The peculiar colonial government of Australia will be particularly investigated by Treat.

The course which Treat will give on his return will be one which the Stanford history department has long wished to have in its curriculum, owing to the growing interest in the Far East and its history.

Treat is one of the youngest men in the faculty, and his appointment for this important work is a signal honor for him.

Treat graduated from Wesleyan University in 1900 and took an A. M. degree at Columbia in 1902, and has studied here for a year. He was appointed to an instructorship at Stanford last fall. He is a member of the Press Club and the Sigma Sigma honor society.

LOST GOSPEL IS DISCOVERED

LONDON, May 15.—Drs. Grenfel and Hart, during continued researches of the ruins of Oxyrhynchus, whose ancient monasteries some years ago yielded the famous Logia of Christ, found a fragment of a supposed lost gospel, which is now in Queen's College, Oxford.

It is a tiny scrap of vellum, perforated by worms and yellowed by sixteen centuries, but the writing is perfectly legible. It is written in Greek characters, which are almost microscopically minute, with scarlet initials. There are about 200 words.

It is certainly no part of any extant gospel, but its theological value must be left to the theologians. It is unusually well written from a literary viewpoint. It begins in the middle of a speech. Jesus and his disciples have entered the temple and met a Pharisee, who rebukes them for omitting some ceremonial of ablution. Jesus asks the Pharisee what the latter has done to comply with the ceremonial. The Pharisee's reply minutely describes the process of purification, of which no previous authority has given the details.

Then follows a powerful, eloquent denunciation by Jesus of mere outward purification, he saying that he and his disciples have been purified by the waters of life. There is also a mention of a hitherto unknown part of the temple called the hegneuterian, or place of purification.

Theological circles are greatly interested in the discovery, which promises a sensation equal to that created by the Logia of Christ.

Today Ascension Day services will be held at the Catholic church of St. John the Baptist, Kalihiwaena, as follows: 8:30 a. m., high mass, sermon, collection; 4 p. m., rosary.

IS SUED BY HER MOTHER

The mother of Mrs. Kemelia Holt, Honolulu Kaopua, yesterday filed a petition against Kemelia Holt and George H. Holt, her husband, in which she alleges that she was deceived by her daughter into signing away certain rights in lands at Lauka, Hamakua, Hawaii, and asks that the deed that she made be canceled and that the two defendants be cited to show whether they have mortgaged, leased or otherwise encumbered the lands. She also asks for an order enjoining the Hols from putting any encumbrance upon the lands, and this Judge Robinson has issued.

In her petition, the mother says that in February, 1900, she came from her home at Waimea, Hawaii, to visit her daughter in Honolulu, being induced to do so. While she was residing in the Holt home, she says, the daughter persuaded the mother to assign to her all the right of dower in the lands of her late husband. After Mrs. Kaopua had consented to do this, she shows, she was presented with an instrument in writing by Kemelia Holt, who led her mother to believe that it was an assignment of her right of dower and that only. On this assurance the mother signed the instrument.

It is further shown that this same instrument was an assignment to Kemelia Holt of all her mother's right, title and interest in all the lands formerly belonging to her husband and also a deed in fee simple of the land at Lauka. The petitioner shows that she was induced to sign the instrument confiding in her daughter's professions of love and affection and firmly relying on her integrity and veracity, and that the daughter, taking advantage of the mother's incapacity and the affection and confidence reposed in her, caused the fraudulent deed to be prepared by falsely inserting therein the land at Lauka, although she well knew at the time that the mother never intended to convey that land, and that she was ignorant of the fact that it had been inserted therein. The petitioner states further that she did not, and does not, desire to dispose of the land at Lauka, and that she was never informed of the true nature of the deed which she had signed until after her return to her home at Waimea.

LA PALOMA'S HARD TRIP

The Chronicle of May 15 tells of the arrival of Hawaii's cup defender, La Paloma, from Honolulu as follows:

The schooner yacht La Paloma, which left Honolulu on April 14, arrived late Saturday off the Heads, and came into the bay Sunday morning. The first notice the crew had of the great disaster that has befallen the city was when a doctor boarded the yacht off Meigs wharf.

Commodore Macfarlane thought it strange as he neared the Heads that there was not a pilot boat in sight, and as he was passing in through the Golden Gate he thought he would meet some of the yachts. As not a sail was in sight, he thought that the local yachtsmen must have been experiencing a blow and that the fleet had hunted cover. Then he noticed that there were no cars at the Cliff. This also struck him as strange, as did the tented city at the Presidio. After this he was too busy coming to an anchorage to observe the conditions in the lower part of the city.

When told by the doctor what had happened he went on deck and realized it all. After being given a clean bill of health he was invited by a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club to go over to Tiburon and take up moorings there temporarily.

He said yesterday morning: "I must go over to San Francisco this morning, but I wish I did not have to. It makes me sick at heart to think of what you have had to pass through. Just think how the dear old city has been wiped out. All the places that have afforded me many pleasant hours, homes where I have enjoyed such hospitality as will always be fresh in my memory, have been wiped out. It is awful to think of it all. Yesterday my friends in Berkeley told me of the bravery of the men over in the city, how they are buckling down and starting to put the city back into a better position than she enjoyed before the great calamity. There is some satisfaction to think that the city has not lost heart and will be itself once again."

"As regards the trip of La Paloma, the good old schooner had a time of coming up. The first ten days we made splendid weather and covered fully half of the course, but from that time on we met head winds and heavy seas, and at times I had my doubts if she could stand it. We came through all right, however."

"As for the race home, it looks as though it will have to be postponed." Before La Paloma started from Honolulu Commodore Macfarlane made a wager with the captain of the S. C. Allen that his yacht would beat the trader. The yacht got away a little in advance of the Allen, and did not see her again until those on board sighted her as they were beating up from Pigeon Point light, under reefs. As soon as Commodore Macfarlane made out the Allen, he ordered all the reefs shaken out, and it was a race for "the Gate." The Allen had a free wind and

LAME BACK

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. — Sold by S. C. Allen, agents for Hawaii.



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FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT.